

## THE COUNTY PAPER,

D. P. DOBBS & CO.  
OREGON, MO.

### Advertising Rates.

which are very reasonable, when the large circulation of THE COUNTY PAPER is considered will be made known on application to the Publishers.

Money may be sent at our risk by Postoffice order, draft or registered letter. Correspondence and news are always desired, but letters must be brief and must have the genuine name of the author, not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith. Communications in the interest of candidates will be charged for at the rate of three cents per word, cash in advance. Obituary poetry will be charged for at the rate of ten cents per line and the Cash must accompany the manuscript. Letters for publication should reach us by Tuesday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper. All letters should be addressed to THE COUNTY PAPER, OREGON, MO.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1882

HENRY WATTERSON fronts his political kite at the mast-head, inscribed "Tariff for revenue only." It is not comforting for him to note that "the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" has hold of the tail of the kite, and for this and like reasons it floats close to the ground.

THE Kansas City Republicans have nominated T. B. Bullens for Mayor. He is well known throughout the State as a live, energetic business man, and even the Democrats admit that he will be hard to beat and the Republicans feel confident that he will be elected by a good majority.

An extra session of the legislature will undoubtedly be called. The Democratic party will thus put the state to an expense of only seven thousand dollars. Quite a handsome sum to be paid for one Congressman. We believe the Republicans would much prefer to see that sum expended in relieving the distress of the overflooded South.

MR. ROBERT LINCOLN, Secretary of War, is, or ought to be, winning golden opinions for his prompt and business-like action in the matter of Southern relief. There is a healthy absence of red tape about all his conduct which is highly commendable. He issues orders in plain and unofficial language, and evidently intends that all that can be done by the Government shall be done speedily and efficiently. In this respect Bob is worthy of his noble sire.

THE crossing of General W. T. Sherman into Mexico, at Laredo, was made the occasion of a demonstration that may be regarded as significant. The bands on the Mexican side played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes" and "Hail Columbia," and the Mexicans shouted and cheered like wild men when the General took the hands of the Mexican officers. A few years ago the General of the United States army would not have met such a greeting on the border.

FIVE months ago Lieut. De Long and his fragment of the "Jeannette" crew were in a wilderness some distance above the mouth of the Lena River, "in great distress for want of food," or in other words, starving. Nothing has been learned of their condition or their whereabouts since that time. Little or no game was to be found in that region, a rigorous winter was just coming on, and it was long before the first search party set out. When it did start it was with the prospect of failure, for the natives who composed it had little persistence, and the elements were against them. As a matter of fact, the searchers returned southward with no tidings. It is, therefore, next to a certainty that most of the survivors of the Arctic expedition have perished—that the history of the Franklin expedition has repeated itself. Lieut. Chipp's company has doubtless shared the fate of De Long's. Engineer Melville's command alone has reached the borders of civilization.

LABOR TROUBLE.  
Three thousand coal miners in the George's creek and Cumberland regions of Maryland struck last week against a reduction of 15 cents a ton by 12 coal companies. The strike was ordered by the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, a secret and powerful organization of workmen, whose officers are blindly obeyed in any case. The strikers are scattered over a section of country 18 miles long and 5 miles wide and, as the news of the strike spread southward through the valley, so perfect is the working of the order that the little settlement surrounding the mouths of 200 mines were swarming with men who left their work unhesitatingly. These strikers are famous for their industry, earning from \$50 to \$125 a month are probably the best paid coal miners in the country. They struck successfully for an increase of 15 cents a ton in 1879, and, on the strength of that victory believe themselves able to resist whatever does not suit their wishes. A chief cause of this uprising is the devaluation of the companies that they will be ruled no longer by the Knights, and, as the miners are able to support themselves on their savings, the struggle between work and pay is likely to be long and earnest. No violence is expected unless the coal companies attempt to employ miners from their regions; then a fight is inevitable, for agents of the labor organization have been sent to tell the miners of Penn-

sylvania and elsewhere, that 3000 men in the Cumberland valley are prepared to keep strangers from the mines.

News comes from other places of strikes which are intended or begun. The Pacific mill company at Lawrence mines has announced a reduction in wages to take effect the 20th, by which the mule spinners will lose from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a week, and the ring spinners five cents a day. Accordingly 120 of the latter have struck, 64,000 spindles are idle, and the mule spinners are likely to join against the reduction. The Pacific mill, says its superintendent, has been paying more than its competitors for the same class of work, and the reduction is forced upon them. The striking iron-workers at Homestead and Phoenixville, Pa., show no signs of yielding and are violently attacking the men who have taken their places in the foundries. The 300 strikers of the Chicago rolling mills, however, have agreed to compromise. In the Lehigh regions of Pennsylvania a strike is feared, and a violent struggle would be in no wise strange. The miners at Summit Hill, Lansford and Coaldale are living and dying on starvation wages. If reports are true they are allowed to work only three days a week, according to an agreement with other coal companies, and if, by any accident, they cannot work on the allotted days, they are not given a chance to make good their loss by extra labor. As a result, the average earnings for a month are less than \$13, the miners are always in debt to the local grocers, and live in the meanest possible way. Discouragement and consequent apathy have marked the region; but their dumb acquiescence is likely to give way to dangerous doings.

Why should there be such things in this time of boasted prosperity? Many industries are languishing and others are doing less than the times seem to warrant, for instance, the great leather business at Peabody, where the tanners are working far short of their capacity and considerable number are consequently out of employment. The strikers are not wholly right and the employers and laborers in the mills and factories of England, would reach the seat of the trouble here as well as across the waters. It surely never can be reached and rooted out by organizations which substitute defiance for reason, and instead of temperate argument and flaming oratory. These indications of a momentary slackness of the labor market show the evil effects of the extravagant "boom" in prices of last season. High prices narrow the market for every staple which is held at them and throw an instantaneous coldness over the market. They check industry, as well as discontent the laborer who sees his wages stationary. We trust that the year 1882 will witness a return to more moderate prices, enabling labor to subsist upon the present rates of wages, without revolutionary movements.

WAR IN EUROPE.  
The danger of a European war is greater now than at any time since the Berlin congress, but Gen. Skobeleff, who keeps on talking just as freely since his return to Russia, is represented as saying to a correspondent of the London News that his object in his savage speech before the Serbian students, was not to provoke but to avert war. "There is nothing to be gained," said he, "by what is called diplomatic discretion. The two greatest masters in diplomacy were Cromwell and Bismarck, and they always talked with the frankness of business men who knew what they wanted and how to get it." Russia sees Austria expressing the Bosnians, drafting their young men for her army and invading their religion with a propaganda of Jesuits disguised as Greek popes, and Russia proposes to interfere unless Europe insists on the observation in letter and spirit of the treaty of Berlin. This is virtually saying that he has not spoken without authority. Skobeleff has received a formal censure from Gen. Ignatieff, who informed him that his recall was a simple act of military discipline, with which the Czar had nothing to do. But since then Skobeleff is reported to have made a speech to a number of officers of the army, in which he declared that the best Russian is the Czar, and Europe knew what he thought on the Slav question; his (Skobeleff's) recall was "only a new humiliation proceeding from the man who with blood and iron had founded an empire which must be destroyed by Russian blood and iron." This is as bad as anything he said in Paris; less excusable, and more ominous. The censure of the Czar, given in a dispatch last week, is the least he could have said, and it states the situation with admirable conciseness, so far as it goes. Meantime Austria has promptly recognized the kingdom of Serbia, and is now preparing to send a new ambassador to St. Petersburg, while the Herzegovinian insurrection is reported almost quelled; but if Austria should in retaliation for the aid Montenegro has given to the revolting Slavs, venture to attack that out-post of pan-slavism, the fire would be kindled that would rage again throughout the Balkans and down the Danube.

Do you wish to be perfect in mind and body? Do you wish to be healthy and strong in all your parts? Then lay all other remedies aside and use Brown's Iron Bitters. It will surely infuse new life and new vigor into the whole human system. It gives perfection to every part, increases the muscles and strengthens the nerves.

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Very Truly,

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NEW POINT.

### THE WHISKY TRAIN.

The following Senators and Representatives attended the funeral of General Garfield at Cleveland in the special train chartered by the Sergeant-at-Arms:

SENATORS.  
Anthony, Beck, Blair, Bayard, Camden, Jones (Pa.), Jones (Nev.), Sherman, Edmunds, McMillan, Garfield, Fugh, Kellogg, Morgan, Davis.  
REPRESENTATIVES.  
Jacobus, Watson, Schultz, Harris, Kasson, Bayne, Brewster, Bellzhoover, Starin, Everett, Mitchell, Ervin, Wilson, Tucker, Briggs, Chandler, Camp, McClure, Hiseock, Hill, Money, Randall, Hiram, Brannin, Robinson, Hardenbergh, Rouck, McKinley, Thomas, J. K. West, Dowd, Clark, Rainey, Henderson, Deschamps.

There were beside a number of invited guests, including General Banks and Dr. Loring.

This was the train that was paid for by the government, and which a "lunch" and a supply of champagne, brandy, whisky, etc., for which a bill has been rendered and paid by the House, amounting to \$1,400. What amount has been paid by the Senate is as yet unknown.

The publication of these names is not intended as a reflection upon any person in the list. Undoubtedly two-thirds of these gentlemen had no previous knowledge that a car stocked with liquors at government expense was to be furnished; but it is proper now that those who did not know of it and who do not approve of it should make the fact manifest.

To attend a solemn ceremony at Cleveland surrounded with demijohns and whisky cocktails was bad enough, but to load a car down with liquor and steam up at the people's cost was utterly disgraceful.

Under what possible construction of law are members of Congress fed at the public expense? What better authority has the Sergeant-at-Arms to lunch members at the cost of the public than he has to board them at such cost in one of the Washington hotels?

The lunch is bad enough, heaven knows, but when they have to be supplied with whisky and champagne, as well as food, at the expense of the people, the thing has reached a point where indignation and disgust take the place of wonder and surprise. Suppose a body of clerks from the Treasury Department should start out in a similar way, what would be thought of it? And yet, so far as the legality of the act is concerned, one would be as justifiable as the other.

We have said that the persons above mentioned are not all responsible for this disgraceful matter, but such of them as are members of the present Congress will share in the odium if they do not uncover the facts and fix the responsibility where it belongs.

It seems that the first suggestion of a special train came from ex-Speaker Randall, who, at a meeting of the members of Congress then in Washington, stated that he and Mr. Kasson had an interview with Secretary Blaine and Senator Edmunds, who thought it would be necessary to charter a train. A committee of conference was then appointed, at which it was agreed to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to make the "necessary arrangements," and to "furnish the symbols of mourning." Now, who was it that informed the Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson that "the necessary arrangements" would include, besides carriages and servants, a car filled with eatables, or that "symbols of mourning" meant a coach with a bar and a mixer of whisky cocktails attached? Most, if not all, the Senators and Representatives mentioned above professed the most devoted friendship for General Garfield. By what species of reasoning can they reconcile such friendship with this humiliating exposure?

A Good Housewife.  
The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do so perfectly and best surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and of medicines. See other column.

Washington, Ill., has a female police magistrate.

We assert without fear of contradiction that Bailey's Saffine Aperient is cheaper and more pleasant than any pills ever made for constipation, torpid or sick headache, that it never produces the least unpleasant feeling, and that it is more prompt than any pill made. It is a terrible enemy to all the pill family and is driving them from every bedside. It is so nice, so pleasant, so cleanly, and so prompt in action, whether on steamboats, railroads, hotels or at home, that all ladies are delighted.

Ruskin calls the clouds "the poor man's picture gallery."

A Philadelphia has invented a paper pigeon for trap shooting.

The Eminent Physician, J. Marien Sims, M. D., New York: "I am convinced that Prof. Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is a most valuable disinfectant." For smallpox and other contagious diseases use Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. Persons waiting on the sick should use it freely. It will prevent smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or any contagious disease from spreading, and the worst cases will yield to its purifying and cleansing effects.

The Adams Express Company has put all its men in New York into uniform. The coat has two broad lapels on the back and two on the breast, and it is girt with a three-inch belt.

Finley McKenney, of Morgantown, Ky., (a poor man) with his dying breath asked that his jug might be brought in from the smoke house. It was tipped up and \$1,200 in gold and silver rolled out.

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Where you can always find him ready to give you Better Prices than any house in the Northwest. Am running several hands, with a complete set of ladders, swinging stage, etc., and everything complete, enabling me to do more work for less money than ever before.

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FARMING IMPLEMENTS, CHAMPION REAPERS AND MOWERS,

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## Smith, Luckhardt & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO FORD & SMITH, FOREST CITY, MO.

We return many thanks to our customers, and ask a continuance of their friendship and patronage for our successors.

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